CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Bishop Ravenscroft's
LAST SERMON.

THE last Sermon ever written by Bishop Ravenscroft, being that preached at the consecration of St's Church, Raleigh, is for sale at the Observer &c.
June 24, 1830.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
30 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
June 24, 1830. 81tf.

Lafayette Bakery.

At end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading to it.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.
EPH'M BOUND.
June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Negroes Wanted.

I WILL give the highest cash prices, for *young, likely* NEGROES, say from ten to twenty-five years of age. *Fellows* would be preferred, with proper certificates for the New Orleans market.
LEWIS THOMAS.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 23, 1830. 81tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Rebecca Peterson, vs. Heirs of Moses Peterson, dec'd. } *Petition for dower.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the said Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson and Mary Ann his wife, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.
Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and of American Independence, the 54th year.
[81] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Jones Peterson, and others vs. Real Estate of Moses Peterson, deceased. } *Petition for Partition.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson & Mary Ann his Wife, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, that unless the said Babel Peterson, Aaron Hinson, and Mary Ann his wife, appear at the next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.
Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of American Independence.
[81] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Thomas Howard vs. *To the Court.* } *Petition for division of Negroes.*

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Howard is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the said John Howard to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same to be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard exparte.
Witness, *Thomas I. Faison*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1830, and the 54th year of our independence.
[81] THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1830.

Randal Duckworth & others, vs. Bryan Borroughs and Daniel McNeill, Executors, &c. } *Petition for Partition of the Estate of Joseph Duckworth, deceased.*

IT appearing to the Court that some of the Heirs of the deceased, reside out of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made 6 weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that said Heirs may have notice to appear at our next Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and judgment entered accordingly.
CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*
June 3, 1830. 80

Blanks for sale.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS.*
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder,
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the Subscriber's School, within a mile and a half of Hillsborough, will terminate on Thursday the 3d of June, and be resumed on Thursday the 8th of July next. Eight or ten more pupils would be received. Terms, 65 dollars per Session, paid in advance.
J. WITHERSPOON.
Hillsborough, June 1st. 79-6w

Saddle and Harness Making. Coach & Gig Trimming.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in the above business, offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally — They trust from strict attention to business, neatness and durability of their work, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
JAMES SUNDY.
JOHN HARTMAN.
June 10, 1830. 79 tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.
March 25. 68tf.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.
March 24, 1830. 68*tf*

Sale of Negroes.

THE Subscriber, as Administrator of Miss Jane Sutherland, dec'd, and by virtue of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, will sell at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 10th of July next,

9 likely Negroes,

Among which are several good House Servants boys and girls. Terms of sale, six months credit, on giving bond with approved security.
DANIEL SUTHERLAND, Adm'r.
June 15, 1830. 80t ∞

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00

E. J. HALE.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.
March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by
WILLKINGS & CO.
July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.
JOHN HUSKE.
December 3. tf.

From a London paper.

EXTRACT FROM A VISION.

Whatever was done, was done upon the high pressure principle. No person stopped to speak to another in the street; but as they walked rapidly on their way, the men talked faster than the women do now, and the women talked twice as fast as ever. Many were bald, and on asking the reason I was given to understand that they had been great travellers, and that the rapidity of modern conveyances literally scalped those who journeyed much in them, sweeping whiskers, eye-brows, eye-lashes, in fact every thing in any way moveable from their faces. Animal life appeared to be extinct; carts and carriages came rattling down the highways, horseless and driverless; wheelbarrows trundled along without any visible agency. Nature was out of fashion and the world seemed to get along tolerably well without her.

At the foot of the street my attention was attracted by a house they were building of prodigious dimensions being not less than seventeen stories high. On the top of it several men were at work, when dreadful to relate the foot of one one of them slipped and he was precipitated to the earth with a dreadful crash. Judge of my horror and indignation on observing the crowd pass unheedingly by, scarcely deigning to cast a look on their fellow creature, who doubtless lay weltering in his blood, and the rest of the workmen went on with their several avocations without a moment's pause in consequence of the accident. On approaching the spot, I heard several in passing murmur the most incomprehensible observations. "Only a steam man," said one. —"Won't cost much," said another. "His boiler overcharged, I suppose," cried the third. "the way in which all these accidents happen!" and true enough there lay a man of tin and sheet iron, weltering in hot water. The superintendent of the concern, who was not a steam man, but made of the present materials, gave it as his opinion that the springs were damaged, and the steam vessels a little ruptured, but not much harm done, and straightway sent the corpse to the blacksmith's (who was a flesh and blood man) to be repaired. Here was at once a new version of the old Greek fable, and modern Prometheuses were actually as "plentiful as blackberries."' In fact, I found upon inquiry, that society was now divided into two great classes, living and "locomotive" men, the latter being much the better and honester of the two; and a fashionable political economist of the name of Malthus, a lineal descendant of an ancient, and it appears rather inconsistent system monger had just published an elaborate pamphlet showing the manifold advantages of propogating these no provender consuming individuals in preference to any other. So that it appeared that any industrious mechanic might in three months have a full grown family about him, with the full and comfortable assurance that, as the man says in Crononhotonthologos, "they were all his own and none of his neighbors."

These things astonished, and they also perplexed and wearied me My spirits grew sick and I longed for the old world again, and its quiet and peaceable modes of enjoyment. I had no fellowship with the two new races of beings around me, and nature and her charms were no more. All things seemed forced unnatural and unreal—indeed, little better than barefaced impositions. I sought the banks of my native river; it alone remained unchanged. The noble stream flowed tranquily and gently as of yore but even here impertinent man had been at work, and pernicious rail roads were formed to its very verge. I incautiously crossed one of them, trusting to my preconceived notions of time and space, the abhorred engine being about three quarters of a mile from me, but scarcely had I stepped over when it flew whizzing past the spot I had just quitted, and catching me in its eddy spun me around like a top under the lash. It was laden with passengers, and went with headlong fury straight towards the river. Its fate seemed inevitable—another instant and it would be immersed in the waves, when lo! it suddenly sunk into the bosom of the earth, and in three seconds was ascending a perpendicular hill on the opposite bank of the river. I was petrified, and gazed around with an air of helpless bewilderment, when a gentleman who was doubtless astonished at my astonishment, shouted in passing, "what's the fellow staring at?" and another asked "if I had never seen a tunnel before?"

Like Lear "my wits began to turn." I wished for some place where I might hide myself from all around and turned instinctively to the spot where the village ale house used to stand. But where,

Alas! was the neat thatched cottage that was wont
so often to impart,
An hour's importance to the poor man's heart?

Gone! and in its place stood a huge fabric, labelled "Grand Union Rail road Hotel." But here also were steam, steam, nothing but steam! The rooms were heated by steam, the beds were made and aired by steam, and instead of a pretty red-lipped, rosy-cheeked chambermaid, there was a cursed machine-man, smoothing down the pillows and bolsters with mathematical precision; the victuals were cooked by steam, yea, even the meat roasted by steam!—Instead of the clean swept hearth,

"With aspen boughs, and flowers and fennel gay."

there was a patent steam stove; and the day was altogether hotter than any decent man, would ever expect to have any thing to do with. Books and papers lay scattered on a table. I took one of the former; it was filled with strange new phrases, all more or less relating to steam, of which I knew nothing, but as far as I could make out the English of the several items, they read thus:—

"*Another Shocking Catastrophe.*—As the warranted safe locomotive smoke consuming, fuel providing steam carriage Lightning was this morning proceeding at its usual three-quarter speed, of 127 miles an hour, at the junction of the Hannington and Slipsey rail road, it unfortunately came in contact with the steam carriage Snail, going at the rate of 105 miles per hour. Of course, both vehicles were, with their passengers, instantaneously reduced to an impalpable powder. The friends of the deceased have the consolation of knowing that no blame can possibly attach to the intelligent proprietors of the Lightning, it having been clearly ascertained that those of the Snail started their carriage full 2 seconds before the time agreed on, in order to obviate in some degree the delay to which passengers were unavoidably subjected by the clumsy construction and tedious pace of their vehicle."

Melancholy Accident.—A beautiful and accomplished young lady of the name of Jimps, a passenger in the Swift-as-thought locomotive; was endeavoring to catch a flying glimpse of the new Steam University, her breathing apparatus unfortunately dropped from her mouth, and she was a corpse in three-quarters of a second. A young gentleman who had been tenderly attached to her for several days, in the agony of his feelings withdrew his air tube and called for help, he of course shared a similar fate. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the rest of the passengers, who, with inimitable presence of mind, prudently held their breathing bladders to their mouths during the whole of this terrifying scene, &c.

A Liverpool paper stated, that "The stock for the Grand Liverpool and Dublin tunnel under the Irish channel, is nearly filled up." And a Glasgow one advocated the necessity of a floating wooden rail road between Scotland and the Isle of man, in order to do away with the tiresome steam boat navigation. I took up a volume of poems, but the similes and metaphors were all steam; all their ideas of strength, and power, and swiftness, referred to steam only, and a sluggish man was compared to a grey hound. I looked into a modern dictionary for some light on these subjects, but got none, except finding hundreds of curious definitions, such as these:

Horse, s. An animal of which but little is now known. Old writers affirm that there were at one time several thousands in this country.

Tree, s. Vegetable production; once plentiful in these parts, and still to be found in remote districts.

Tranquility, s. Obsolete, an unnatural state of existence, to which the ancients were very partial. The word is to be met with in several old authors, &c.

In despair I threw down the book and rushed out of the house. It was mid-day; but a large theatre was open, and the people were pouring in. I entered with the rest, and found that whatever changes had taken place money was still money. They were playing *Hamlet* by steam, and this was better than any other purpose to which I had seen it applied.—The automatons really got along wonderfully well, their speaking faculties being arranged upon the barrel-organ principle, greatly improved, and they roared, and bellowed, and strutted, and swung their arms to and fro as sensibly as many admired actors. Unfortunately, in the grave scene, owing to a mechanical misconstruction, *Hamlet* exploded, and in doing so, entirely demolished one of the grave diggers, carried away a great part of Laertes, and so injured the rest of the dramatis personæ, that they went off one after another like so many crackers filling the house with heated vapour. I made my escape, but on reaching the street things were ten times worse than ever. It was the hour for stopping and starting the several carriages, and no language can describe the state of the atmosphere. Steam was generating and evaporating on all sides—the bright sun was obscured—the people looked parboiled—and the neighbouring fishermen's lobster's changed their colour on the instant, even the steam inhabitants appeared uncomfortably hot. I could scarcely breath—there was a blowing, a roaring, a hissing, a fissing, a whizzing, going on all around—fires were blazing, water was bubbling, boilers bursting—when lo! I suddenly awoke and found myself in a state of profuse perspiration. I started up, ran to the window, and saw several milkmen and baker's carts, with horses in them, trotting merily along. I was a thankful man. I put on my clothes, and while so doing made up my mind to read no more manuscript poems, and eschew gin and water for time to come.

MISERIES OF TAKING THE CENSUS.

The following from an English paper comes to us at a seasonable time, as the Marshals and their Deputies are now taking the Census throughout the United States:

The first house where I met with a rebuff, was that of an elderly single lady, who called herself Mrs. Oldfish, upon which I said, I believed she was not a widow. 'That is no business of yours. Mr. Wigginbottom, put me down Mrs. Oldfish.' 'Indeed I cannot, madam,' I replied, 'I dare not make a false return.' I wrote down Miss Zepheria Oldfish. I next demanded, what age? She here faltered exceedingly, blushed and looked pale by turns, and then amid convulsvie agitations, she articulated that is no consequence they can't want me for the malitia.—'Madam,' said I, 'there is a penalty if an improper answer is given, I must write down the truth.' Now, more agitated, she stammered, 'Don't threaten, me, Mr. Wigginbottom—don't be impertinent—the Government is unreasonable, oppressive. What pretty times we live in! What will it require next, I wonder? Here she faltered still more in her speech, and appeared to be ill. 'Betty!' she cried, 'Betty!' ringing the bell violently, I'm *sal volatile*. Do call again Mr. Wigginbottom, I'am ill, indeed I am very, very ill. Not wishing to appear rude and being unsuspicious of a trick, I left her, thinking to call next day. I did so, and to my dismay, found she had left Bungay for Scarborough that morning, at day break; beyond a doubt that she might evade my questions; as she knew the returns must be completed by a particular day. I was forced to leave a blank opposite her name in the column of ages, in my book, but when she comes back, I shall levy the full penalty.

Upon calling at the house of another lady, to whom I was well known, my mind being made up not to be baffled, I commenced, as usual by, explaining the nature of my errand. She reddened deep as scarlet, and wondered why the Government was so particular with unmarried persons, and if they might not be returned in a general way. She affirmed that she had done all she could for the support of the church and state, she had helped to work a standard for the Bungay light horse; had been careful never to employ a tradesman who was a radical; had given five pounds for the benefit of the Constitutional Association; had thrown up her subscription at the best circulating library in Norfolk, because that audacious paper, the Morning Chronicle, had been taken in there; and at her last whist party had absolutely used dirty cards, because a package which she had ordered from London had not arrived; and she could procure none in her neighborhood, but at a shop the owner of which had shocked her feelings, by declaring that he thought a Methodist or Roman Catholic, if not worth one shilling, had as good a chance for heaven as his Grace of Canterbury. 'Now, Ebenezer,' said she, 'you have long known me, and know that I am a good subject, why then must my personal affairs be made known to all the world?' 'Madam,' I replied, 'the returns are only seen by Government in London.' 'Nonsense,' she rejoined, 'don't think to cheat me. You have a wife, Mr. Wigginbottom, curious as married women always are—husbands can't keep secrets, you will let it out to her, and the whole town will have it. No, no, you can only levy the fine for contumacy—exact it—there is a five pound note—do your worst.' Having said this she marched out of the room with a stately air of triumphant scorn, muttering revenge for the arbitrary conduct of Government, and saying something about ingratitude of persons in authority. A few days after, I heard she had given largely towards the erection of a Methodist chapel, subscribed to the circulating library, and had been heard to argue stoutly for Major Cartwright's system of universal suffrage.

A lady, a good customer of mine, (for you know Mr. Editor, that I deal a little in the way of snuff and tobacco, besides groceries and hardware) refused to see me on the subject of the Population act, but ordered her servant to give me what particulars were necessary, and to show me her family bible, where her age was inscribed. There she was entered thirty nine, though I am certain she must have been ten years more. The figure 3 appeared newly written in, upon an erazure which had no doubt obliterated a four. I did not wish to be litigious in this case, indeed the law could not have helped me without farther proof, so I made the entry—'Abigail Scraggs, spinster, 39, and went away, fully convinced I had been mystified.

The pertinacity of the ladies, according to my late experience, is exceeded by that of the other sex. I met with much trouble from single men. I am well aware of the irratability of the genus, and that it is susceptible of acute pain on the attacks of curiosity, as it lives, like the garden spider, in the centre of its own web, the vibration of a single cord of which induces the mealy cuticle which covers its angulary phisiognomy, to put on a fever redness and the *livini occhi*, as Tasso calls them, or, in plain English, the 'livid eyes,' engulphed therein, in flash, what the lake poets sublimely denominate an "emerald light;" for be it known, that greenness of color and morbidness, have more than a common affinity: and bachelorship is according to the best medical practitioners, a state of actual disease. I called twice upon Mr. Theophilus Weasel, a gentleman of this description, aged fifty three years. The first time I could not be admitted, as Mr. Weasel had employed an artist of celebrity in surgery, in the important operation of cutting and mollifying his corns. On the second visit I was admitted into his presence. I stood with my hat in one hand, and a list book in the other: an ink bottle, having a pen stuck in it, suspended from my button hole ready for action; the points of my toes forming the centre of a St. Andrew's cross with the opposite angles of the room: while the official dignity of my countenance was tempered by an air of humility, arising from a recollection that Mr. Weasel bought goods at my shop. This expression is never witnessed in government officials who have no copartnership with similar extraneous interests, but depend entirely upon 'powers that be.' The latter description of officials are the *pont fices majores* and the others but underlings: yet all bear in their countenances somewhat of a 'valiant severity' when among equals and inferiors. I first broke the silence, after a mutual recognition.

Wig. I am come, sir, to inquire the number of inhabitants in this house, their ages, employments, and means, of living, in pursuance of an act passed in 2d Geo. II. being an act for ascertaining the population of these kingdoms.

Weazel. (Reddening) What the devil, Wigginbottom, have I to do with population?

Wig. True, sir; but I must do my duty, you know, sir.

Weazel. Very well; but I stand alone in the world; I have no children; population is nothing to me; I don't increase it: and Malthus says, it is the increase of population that is the ruin of nations. I have no wife, I have a housekeeper it is true, somewhat aged—Diana Icely, just turned sixty. What has population to do with me or her either?

Wig. [profiting by the intelligence of the housekeeper's name and age, instantly puts them on the list]—You, perhaps have other relatives living with you, sir?

Weazel. No! Wigginbottom—none, thank God, I am plagued with none, male or female; and this intelligence will content you, I hope.

Wig. [Entering Theophilus Weazel, single man] And servants, sir?

Weazel. No, no! Di' and self are all who live in this house, unless you would take the rats.

Wig. Your employment, sir.

Weazel. Am I not a gentleman—independent, and ——

Wig. Government orders us to return the employment, sir.

Weazel. Government be d——d; it won't let us live in the light of Heaven, by and by; it means to save the expense of keeping spies, I suppose, by making every man a spy upon himself. Let them find it out.

Wig. There is a penalty, sir, for making evasive returns. I could wish to oblige you, but you must not blame me for following my duty. You have known me for a long while, Mr. Weazel.

Weazel. A man's house was formerly his castle; his secrets were his own; he paid his taxes, and no more was required. They'll set up racks soon to extort answers to their questions. I pay half my income in taxes, and cannot be left quiet, I'll emigrate—I'll sell out in the funds, and live abroad.

Wig. I will enter, "lives by the funds; no employment." [Writes it down, Mr. Weazel scarcely noticing him from angry emotion.] There is something more, sir, I had nearly——

Weazel. Taxation, Wigginbottom, taxation is the cause of all. Ministers are insolent from success—shan't tax me much longer—I'll get out of the way—I'll emigrate.

Wig. There is something more, sir—I had almost forgotten to ask your age.

Weazel. My age! s'blood! my age too? [Here he was almost choked with anger.]

A pause now ensued, and Mr. Weazel's countenance changed from red to yellow, and then to red again, with an expression of indignation and rage. It was an emotion forming a climax of passion; the magnitude of which precluded utterance, and proved it not to belong to the *parvi dolores* of Horace. It must have been a pause like Macduff's after he exclaimed—

"all my pretty ones?
Did you say all? Oh, hell kite! all?"

I almost wished I had not made the demand so abruptly. At length in a subdued tone of voice, the overpowered *Calibataire* said "Wigginbottom, I dont know my age; this business is more than human nature can bear—put me down what you think me to be." I mentioned fifty, and a gleam of satisfaction overspread his face as he added "you guess near the mark Wigginbottom—only two years out; I shall not say which side of fifty you should have taken."

Heartily tired, I put down forty eight; at the same time guessing Mr. Weazel's apparent satisfaction, that it ought to have been four years more, and that the bachelor felt pleasure at having cozened me.

Extracts from Godwin's new Novel, Cloudesly.

"The season of jubilee to those by whom a child is truly loved, is when he begins to talk. Words of love and endearment are among the first he utters. How delightful is it to them, that his tongue should assure them of what they before learned only from dumb signs and uncertain gestures! it is like the first declaration between a lover and his mistress.—No: there was nothing doubtful before; but articulated sounds are as the seal to the bond, and make assurance doubly sure."

"What a dreadful practice in this of duelling, which seems to be so deeply rooted in the habits of modern Europe!—The best and most generous of our race are most exposed to its tragical consequences, than the ignoble and base. It is said to be indispensably to the keeping up the courtesies of polished society. In that case, those courtesies are bought at a high price. It is held that no man without the deepest disgrace can abstain from the receiving or even the giving a challenge. What can be more barbarous than that two men should go in cold blood to stand out as a mark, or even to press forward as to a mark against the life of a fellow creature, for some unintelligible point of imaginary honor! We all confess this; and yet the evil is not remedied! Surely the wit of man ought strenuously and unremittingly to be applied to find out the cure for so tremendous an evil."

The Editor of the "Western Observer," published at Jacksonville, Illinois, complains that his only journeyman has left him, and that he was obliged to employ his wife and her sister, to enable him to issue his paper. As the Editor wants a few steady printers from here, we advise him to forward a detachment of Illinois women in exchange.—*Boston Cent.*

FOREIGN.

New York, June 22.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

By the Athenian, from Carthagena, we have, through the politeness of S. E. Burrows, Esq. been furnished with papers from that place to the 30th ult. inclusive. They announce Bolivar's approaching departure forever from Colombia, and the election of a new President and Vice President. We translate below the message sent by Bolivar to Congress on the 27th April, with the reply of that body. On the 4th May, Congress having previously settled and adopted the new constitution (which is not yet published,) proceeded to choose a President and Vice President. On the third ballot *Joaquin Mosquera* was chosen President and General *Domingo Caicedo* Vice President. There were forty-eight votes, and the constitution required two thirds for the successful candidate. The ballots were thus:—Frst ballot, 26 for Sr. *Canabal*, 17 for Sr. *Mosquera*, 5 for Sr. *Caicedo*; 2d ballat, 27 for Mosquera, 17 for Canabal, and 4 for Caicedo; 3d ballot, which was restricted to the two highest candidates, 34 for Mosquera, and 14 for Canabal. Sr. Mosquera was then declared legally elected President of the Republic. Proceeding then to the election of Vice President, General *Caicedo* received 33 votes; Sr. Canabal 12, and 3 scattering. Whereupon, Gen. Caicedo, was declared duly elected Vice President.

The President elect not being in Bogota, a deputation was sent to the Vice President, informing him of his election, and inviting him at once to enter on the duties of his station and of President *ad interim*. Gen. *Caicedo* returned with the deputation, took the oaths, and then addressed the Congress. A committee was also sent to the Liberator announcing the election to him, and expressing anew the admiration and regard of Congress for his character and deeds. The Liberator expressed in reply, the greatest pleasure at the choice that had been made, and at being himself once more a private citizen.

On the 5th of May a complimentary address, signed by the new Vice President, the Archbishop of Bogota, the Secretaries of the Treasury, Interior, and War, and about 1200 citizens, was presented to Gen. Bolivar—in which the fullest expressions of admiration for his services and sacrifices are employed—and as he was no longer in power they may be taken as sincere.

On the 9th, Bolivar left Bogota for Carthagena, where he was to embark, as was supposed, in the British frigate Shannon for England. On his route he was received with the highest testimonials of affection and respect. He arrived on the 25th at Turbasco, in the vicinity of Carthagena.

The proclamation of the Vice President on assuming his station, is in a proper tone. It recommends oblivion of all past animosities, and promises that no distinction shall be made between citizens on account either of their origin, alluding doubtless to old Spaniards, or past opinions.—Venezuela, under these circumstances, can have no ground to persist in her secession.

Bolivar's course in this conjuncture seems to be noble and disinterested, and if pursued to the end will secure to him glory unfading.

Message of his Excellency the Liberator President to the Constituent Congress:—

FELLOW CITIZENS—The Constitution being settled, and charged as you are by the nation with the nomination of the high functionaries who are to preside over the republic, I think it proper to reiterate my repeated protestations, not again to accept of the chief magistracy, even should you honor me with your suffrages. You should be assured that the good of my country requires of me the sacrifice of separating myself forever from the country which gave me life, in order that my remaining in Colombia may not be an impediment to the happiness of my fellow-citizens. Venezuela, in order to justify her secession, has ascribed ambitious views to me: next she would allege my re-election as an obstacle to reconciliation, and finally the Republic would be subject either to dismemberment, or a civil war.—The considerations which I submitted to Congress on the day of its installation, combined with many others, should all concur to persuade Congress that its most imperious obligation is to give to the people of Colombia new magistrates possessed of the eminent qualifications required by the law and the public weal.

I beseech you fellow citizens to receive this message as a proof of my most ardent patriotism, and of the love I have ever professed for Colombia.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

Bogota, 27th April, 1830.

Answer of Congress.

SIR.—Congress is possessed of your message of 27th inst. in which you reiterate your resolution not to accept again the Chief Magistracy, even though you should be honored with the votes of the Representatives of the people—and has taken the same into consideration.

Congress duly appreciates this new proof of the civism and disinterestedness that animate you. It realises in our view, the glory that by many titles you had already, and putting to flight the imputations launched against you, confirms your credit and consolidates your reputation.

You may be assured, sir, that each one of the members of Congress, obeying the impulses of patriotism and duty, and his own view of the public requirements, will weigh in the depth of his conscience on the election day, the reasons that have induced you to solicit that you may not be re-elected—and these will determine his vote. Whatever be the fate, however, that Providence reserves for you, sir, and for the nation, Congress entertains the hope that every Colombian, sensible to the honor and loving the glory of his country, will look upon you with the respect and consideration due to the services you have rendered to the cause of America, and will take care that the lustre of your name shall pass to posterity in such light as befits the founder of the independence of Colombia.

Such, Sir, are the sentiments of Congress, which, by its order, I have the honor to communicate to you.

Hall of the Session, Bogota, April 30.

VINCENTE BORREZO.

To his EX. SIMON BOLIVAR,
Liberator President, &c. &c.

Pun Pugilistic.—When Jack Marten, the pugilist, married Elizabeth Martin, of St. Giles, that incorrigible punster remarked, that it was too bad to knock his wife's *i* out on the very day of her marriage.

SALE OF SHORT HORNS.

The following will give our country readers some idea of the competition among the breeders of Cattle for the improved stock. Mr. Powell's stock, which brought the high prices mentioned below, at his sale on Wednesday last, are believed to be nearly all of the Improved Durham Short Horned breed.

"The first cow offered was Volante a beautiful red and white 5 years old, bred by J. Whitaker, Esq. a gentleman near Otley, Yorkshire, E. and imported by Col. Powell, in July 1826, which was sold to B. D. Perkins, Esq. for $305. The next cow, Annabella, 6 years old, light roan, was bred by Mr. Booth, in England, and imported with the foregoing, sold to W. H. Freeman, Esq. for $310. Stately imported 1822, sold to W. Painter for $265. Virginia, 9 years old, begotten in England, from the stock of the celebrated J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. at Yorkshire, sold to W. Wright, for $240. Marcia, a heifer of 7 months, by B. Malcom and Stately, sold to Thomas Rotch, Esq. for $240. Zenobia, a beautiful red cow, 7 years old, imported by Col. Powell in 1828, bred by W. Woodhouse, sold to D. Thomas, of Maryland, for $410. Sarah 6 years old, imported last year; was also bought by D. Thomas at the same price. Nine other cows were sold to Messrs. Dager, Freeman, Perkins, Mitchell, Sharp, S. Allen, C. Barnets, J. P. Thompson, and W. Elmer, at various prices, ranging from $201 the lowest, to $330 the highest. Five fine bulls were also sold; the first Bolivar, 5 years old, red and white, bred in England, by W. Whitaker, and imported by Col. Powell, in 1826, was purchased by B. Chew, Esq. for $405. Tecumseh 2 years old, bred by Col. Powell from B. Malcom and D. Desdemona, was purchased by D. Thomas for $510. Diego 12 months old, purchased by M. Eyre, Esq. for $300; Orlando 11 months, purchased by J. P. Thompson, Esq. for $300; Memnon 3 years old red and white, bred by Mr. Whitaker, in England, imported in 1827, purchased by Mr. Briscoe for $405. Romp, a bull calf by Tecumseh, 6 days old, was purchased by B. D. Pickering, Esq. for $110, and Gypsey, a heifer 9 months old, was purchased by D. Elmer for $200.

"Thus we find out of the above list that two bulls and three cows sold together for $1735!! And deducting two only from the total sale, viz: Yorkshire belle, a cow, which was sold with a knowledge and understanding of its being disordered, $151, and the six days old calf above mentioned, the sale of the remaining 21 head will average $320 each.

The Hon. C. F. Mercer, in a late speech at Washington, held the following language:

"He was the author of the 'Board of Public Works' in Virginia, and of the establishment of her education system, which had been attributed to Gov. Barbour and others: he was the founder of the Charlottesville University, which had been run away with by Mr Jefferson; and he was the author of the great revolution in Virginia, which had eventuated in the formation of her present constitution."

The number of emigrants which were said to have arrived at Quebec up to the 9th inst. is estimated at eight thousand. The Montreal Herald, of Saturday last, says:—"Every steamboat which has reached this port for several days past, has been crowded with them; and the main road to Upper Canada swarms with them.—The emigrants this year are much wealthier than usual, and the proportion which has gone to the United States is sensibly smaller."

From the Pendleton Messenger.

We adopt the following remarks from the Pendleton Messenger, as speaking our own minds and our own difficulties exactly.—*Editor Journal.*

"Give us a little more sporting intelligence," exclaims one of our readers, "it is all that makes a paper interesting in these dull times." "Why in the name of goodness" says another, "do you print any thing about the races, or amusements of any kind? I can see no benefit to be derived from such stuff. Let us have the proceedings of Missionaries among the Indians, in Hindostan, and the Colony at Liberia." "Why dont you print the speeches in Congress," exclaims a busy politician, "I want to see what things men can say of each other when excited by the warmth of patriotic feelings." "I would like to see more agricultural hints and maxims in your paper," says an industrious farmer, "they are of service, but these political disputes I dont understand.' "Do print all the pretty poetry you see, and all the marriages you hear of" says a sprightly young lady of sixteen. "Pshaw," cries her grand-mother, "girls are so foolish! Do not omit any accidents, hair breadth escapes, or awful murders, that may come under your notice." "You should let us have Col. Johnson's report on Sunday mails," says one, "I hate bigotry, and this is a damper." "You are against stopping the mail on the Sabbath," murmurs another, "and I am not certain that you are much better than a heathen any how." "I have a great mind to stop my paper," says a subscriber, "you are always dunning, and talking about delinquent subscribers. Do pay your own debts, and let ours alone."

Ladies and Gentlemen, We don't know whether we can please you all. We'll try—and if our paper measured four feet, by three and a half, we think we would almost succeed.

Nothing new.—Mrs. H. of Water street, N. York, sat down with her husband very cosily to the bottle, a few days since, and, having made the very remarkable discovery that as the bottle got light so did her husband's head, concluded very sagely that when the bottle was empty, his head in like manner would be empty; and, knowing that nothing to nothing leaves nothing, presumed that applying nothing to nothing could hurt nothing, she very deliberately proceeded to break the empty bottle on the empty head, but unluckily broke the head in the operation, bringing the two empty things to the same state. She now lies in Bridewell, that being the conclusion of her demonstration, that an empty bottle makes an empty head. When she was brought to trial for it, her husband refused to prosecute, saying he was sure she did not mean to hurt him.

The Marmoset.—On my return from the West Indies, some years ago, during a sudden gale off the Floridas, a cage suspended over the hatchway, in which a sailor kept a favorite Marmoset, happened to be violently thrown down, by which accident the little creature's arm received a compound fracture. After the squall and confusion had abated, the honest tar brought the little animal aft to the medicine chest, and earnestly requested the good humored son of Æsculapius to examine him. The surgeon, with much kind feeling, very tenderly went through the operation of setting the bone, and, after dressing and bandaging, a sling was fixed round his neck *secundam artem*, and the limb carefully suspended. The marmoset attended with great punctuality every morning at the chest, and the surgeon went regularly through the motions of dressing the broken arm. After two or three weeks, the monkey was well, and the bandage taken off. But to the end of the voyage he continued to hold his arm to his side, nor did he once attempt to use it without extreme caution. His gratitude to his benefactor knew no bounds; he seldom quitted him during his walks on the quarter deck; when reading in his cabin, he would often slide in and sit close by his side; and when the surgeon quit the ship, the little creature moaned and lamented like a child.—*Athenæum.*

Daring Mail Robbery.—On Tuesday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the great western mail was cut open, on its passage, and three bags taken out, containing an indefinite number of letters and packages. The robbery took place on the Schenectady road, about three miles from this city. The mail was under the boot behind the stage. The driver discovered that the outer or leather cover had been cut, soon afterwards, but as one bag remained, supposed that nothing had been taken, and sent word back by the Telegraph that an unsuccessful attempt had been made; and it was not until his arrival at Schenectady that the robbery was known. The bags taken contained the mails for Rochester, Geneva, and Canandaigua, with the branch mails, including those for the counties of Seneca, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Niagara, Cattaraugus, and parts of Tompkins, Tioga, and Erie. As yet, there is no trace of the robbers. The postmaster of this city has offered a reward of $500 for their detection.—*Alb. Argus.*

From the Daily Advertiser.

We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser of yesterday morning, that the mail bags which had been taken on the Schenectady road, were found on the 16th, in a secluded place in the neighbouring woods, by a party of fifty volunteers from Albany, headed by the Post Master, General Sol. Van Rensselear. They were engaged in the search about two hours, in bogs, swamps, &c. before they could discover any traces; but at length the three bags which were taken from the mail, were found about a quarter of a mile from the road, on the north side, between the Patroon's creek and the Three Mile House, in the same direction where the robber was observed entering the woods, on the night of the robbery. The bags had been emptied, and all, or nearly all, the letters opened and rifled of the money that was in them, the amount of which is not yet known. The letters, papers, and way bills were carefully replaced in the bags, and taken in charge by the postmaster.

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER

Another Mail Robbery and the Robber taken.—On the delivery of the Northern Mail at the post office in this city on Monday night, at about 9 o'clock, it was immediately discovered that it had been cut open and that the contents were missing. A prompt, vigorous and ultimately successful search under the direction of the postmaster, was immediately commenced, which resulted in the recovery of the lost mail and in the arrest of a person who had been previously suspected of robbing the western mail last week, and who proved to be robber.

Five passengers came through from Troy—Mr. Lathrop of Sandy Hill was one of them, who when hearing of the robbery, suspected one of the two passengers on the back seat, who pretended to be asleep and leaned forward over the strap, letting his hat fall twice; his hands were all this time in motion. He said he wished to be set down at the North Dutch Church, but the driver declining to go out of the way he was let out at the corner of North Market and Patroon st. From Mr. L's description, he was immediately recognized as an old offender. While search was making, he presented himself at Thorp's stage office to engage a passage for the west, where he was identified by one of Mr. Thorp's driver's who heard Mr. L. describe him in the post office. He was immediately committed and searched; a considerable sum of money and one letter, postmarked at White Hall, June 21, was found on him. He soon after confessed where he had left the contents of the mail which were found. His name is John Fisher.

The sum found on Fisher was $115 in bank bills, besides a small amount in silver: this last he says he had with him before the robbery. This $115 is no doubt all the money there was in the mail.

Still Another.—We have been favored with the reading of a letter from the Postmaster at Springfield, Mass. to the Postmaster in this city, under date of June 20, from which it appears that the Post Office at that place was broken open in the night; the mail bag cut, and the package containing three letters for the Albany post office for distribution taken and part of them opened; it is believed that none of the letters are gone. The villains probably got alarmed before they could open more, and they went off no doubt in a hurry, as the tools which were used in breaking in, were left behind them.

The said letters have been received at our post office; some of them are much torn, but there appears to have been no money in them.

Rapid Travelling.—A great sensation was produced in Birmingham on Saturday last, May-day, by the unusually early arrival of the London coaches, the Tallyho, and the Independent Tallyho, both which coaches did the distance of 110 miles from London to Birmingham in about *seven hours and three quarters*, being at the rate of fourteen miles per hour, including changes! The exact time of the Tallyho was seven hours and fifty minutes. Both these coaches are in the habit of arriving in Birmingham at about half past seven in the evening,—but on Saturday they were in about half past two—to the surprise and admiration of the whole town. This is the march of travelling in good earnest.—*London Sun.*

The Salem Murder.—The Boston papers state that on Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Richard Crowinshield, committed for trial as principal in the foul murder of Mr. White, was found dead in his cell, in Salem jail, having hung himself to the upper grate of his window, with his neck handkerchief. It is said that his brother George was confined in the adjoining cell, and they frequently talked to each other (overheard, of course, by the guard,) in the dialect common to persons of this stamp. The guard 20 minutes before Richard was found dead, understood George to ask him when he was going, to which he was understood to reply, he was about to go. In his cell were found two letters just written, one to his father, the other to his brother George, bidding them adieu. In the letter to the latter, he moralizes on the *shortness of the career of vice*, however prosperous it may at first appear, and warns all young people to be admonished by his fate, &c. He was 26 years of age.

Mr. Randolph, the new Minister to Russia, arrived at Norfolk, whence he is to sail in the sloop of War Concord, on Friday last. Mr. Secretary Van Buren arrived at the same place on the day following from Washington. If this was for the purpose of conferring with the Minister, it was rather reversing the order of things, which used to be that the Minister should come to the Government for instructions, and not the Government to the Minister. However, it is a pleasant season for a steam-boat excursion; and we remember to have heard, besides, that when Mr. Randolph left this City for his residence just after the formation of the present Cabinet, he swore a solemn oath, on or near the Potomac Bridge, that he would never pass that river again. If such was the fact, perhaps the only chance for an interview with him was for the Secretary to pass it. For any thing we know, indeed, this might have been one of the conditions of the acceptance of the appointment by Mr. Randolph.

Mr. Van Buren arrived at Baltimore on his return, on Monday evening.

Nat. Intelligencer.

A publication has appeared at York, Upper Canada, entitled "Some particulars illustrative of the Life and Opinions of Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States of America." The work is understood to be from the pen of a disaffected gentleman of one of the provinces, who visited Washington last year to sound the Government as to the assistance they might expect to receive from the United States in case of a rebellion. He is understood to have received no encouragement.

N. Y. Commercial Adv.

[We are glad to hear it.—*Nat. Int.*]

Tar for Sheep.—A gentleman who keeps a large flock of sheep, assures us that during the season of grazing, he gives his sheep tar at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general growth, and is supposed to be a specific against rot.

American Farmer.

Tobacco.—The amount of duty paid in England on this article, for the current year was £2,859,000, or about $14,000,000—an amount greater than half of the whole revenues of the United States; and this enormous sum is collected chiefly upon *our* tobacco. It is in part the price we pay for the privilege of selling that article in England.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Steam Engine supplanted.—Mr. Fordham of the London Royal Institution, recently exhibited a model of a *Pneumatic Locomotive* Engine. The machinery for communicating and regulating motion is the same with that of the Steam Engine. There is however no boiler nor fire place but light vessels of wrought iron called recipients are appended to the carriages. These recipients are to be filled with air in a state of density thirty or forty times greater than the external atmosphere. These recipients are charged by forcing pumps worked by water, steam or wind at various places along the road, and when exhausted are to be replaced by others. The carriage is to have very high wheels and the recipients are suspended under the axles. A ten horse engine will condense, with one bushel of coals, 1750 cubic feet, which is sufficient to propel the carriage ten miles at the rate of twelve miles the hour.

N. Y. Morning Herald.

Large Strawberries.—The fruit committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have awarded the Premium of a silver medal to Mr. Daniel Cockersperger, for the production of the largest and finest strawberries exhibited for the inspection of the society this season. These strawberries, says Poulson's Advertiser, were of the Bourbon species—sixty of the largest fill in a quart, and measuring four inches round, less one sixteenth of an inch. They were presented by the Society to Mr. Adams, late President of the United States, and Professor Silliman, of Yale College, at that time on a visit to Philadelphia.

THE DRUNKARD'S TREE.

THE
SIN OF
Drunkenness,
Expels Reason, drowns
Memory, distempers the Body,
Defaces Beauty, diminishes Strength,
Corrupts the Blood, inflames the Liver,
Weakens the BRAIN, turns men into Walking Hospitals, causes internal, external, and incurable Wounds; is a Witch to the Senses, a Devil to the Soul, a Thief to the Purse, the Beggar's Companion, a WIFE'S woe,
And children's sorrow; makes
Man become a beast, and
Self-Murderer, who
Drinks to others
Good Health,
And robs
Himself
Of his
OWN!
Is this
all?—It
exposes
to THE
DIVINE
DISPLEASURE HERE
AND HEREAFTER TO
ETERNAL DEATH!!!
Such are
Some of
the many
Evils springing
From the ROOT of
DRUNKENNESS.

The Astor cases.—The third case at issue between the State and John Jacob Astor was decided in the U. States Circuit Court on Friday, in favor of Mr. Astor. The two cases argued at this term must be carried before the Supreme Court of the United States by writs of error, in pursuance of the act of the Legislature on this subject, and should the judgment of this Court there affirmed, the whole matter in question will be definitively settled, both parties being obligated by the terms of the compromise to abandon the controversy whenever three of five cases shall have been finally determined in favor of either party.

Journal of Com.

The Wool Market.—We are pleased to learn that wool is in much better demand this season than it was last. Then the farmers were glad of an opportunity to sell at a reduction of 15 to 25 per cent. below the prices of 1828. Now, we understand they readily find purchasers at an advance of 5 to 8 cents on the pound from last year's prices. We heartily congratulate our farming friends on this improvement in the prospects—for, as wool is quite a large item in Dutchess county farming, the advance of price and quick demand will be extensively and beneficially felt in the county.—*Poughkeepsie Journal.*

Steamboats.—From a statement recently made in the Western papers, it appears that the whole number of Steamboats built on the Western waters from 1814, to 1830 is 324; at present running, 188: to this must be added 15 boats finished the present year and ten built in the East, making a total now employed, of 215; of these 85 were built in Cincinnati.—*Charleston Courier.*

As the steamboat Nautilus was coming up from Staten Island on Sunday afternoon with nearly four hundred passengers on board, some evil disposed person spread a report that the boat was sinking. A dreadful panic was created among the passengers, particularly the females, and several fainted. The Bolivar, which was going down the Bay at the time, went alongside and took out more than one half, and proceeded with them to the Island. The reduction of the passage on Sundays to six and a quarter cents, induces many persons to go on such excursions who would otherwise remain at home, and among them are to be found thoughtless boys, with whom the above report no doubt originated. Their inconsiderate conduct on this occasion might have proved fatal, as we learn the confusion and terror was such, as to excite apprehensions for the safety of several, who were near getting overboard.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Mr. Austin, in his address lately delivered before the Massachusetts Society for the suppression of intemperance, urged that such a change must be brought about that foreigners will no longer report, as Mr. A. said had been done by one, that "the stage coaches in this country stop every five miles to *water* the horses and *brandy* the gentlemen."

Temperance at Sea.—A correspondent of the Portland Daily Courier, thinks that more than 15 square rigged vessels sail from that port without ardent spirits. He says:

"It is now two years and a half, since one house in this town adopted the plan of sending vessels to sea without spirits—and this house employs 40 seamen most of the time.—No substitute is provided except to increase the quantity of coffee and molasses. The regulations are made known to the men when they ship. The owners have no difficulty in obtaining the best men in port—and no complaint is made.—But on the contrary, more than once have the owners received the thanks of the crews for sending them to sea without *rum*.—Several of the seamen have said they have entirely left *off* the practice of drinking, when on *shore*, and thought it the means of reclaiming them from being drunkards—many have adopted the same plan."

The Georgia Patriot says, there never have been known such crops of small grain in that State, as it has been blessed with the present season. The Wheat and Rye have generally been reaped and saved. The crop of oats is very heavy and will soon come in. Wheat is worth about 50 cents per bushel, and Indian Corn has already been offered at 12½ cents.

The Government of children should always be accomplished by proofs of its reasonableness and equity.

Many parents err through *too much* indulgence and many through *too little*. Both extremes are unhappy, as well as unreasonable. Every child ought clearly to see that his parent's censures are not unkind; and that his indulgence is not foolish.—To this end he ought regularly, as soon as his capacity will admit, to be taught the reasons on which the conduct of his parent, from time to time, is founded: not as a piece of respect to him, which he may demand; but as wisely directed information, which will be eminently useful to both parent and child. To the parent it will be useful by establishing his character in the eyes of his child, as a ruler whose measures are all originated and directed by solid reasons and sound wisdom, steady equity, and unfailing kindness: as a ruler whose government is to be reverenced, whose commands are to be obeyed, and whose wishes are to be accorded with, from their reasonableness, as well as their authority; from the benefit, as well as the duty, of obeying; and from the pleasure universally experienced in conforming to the will of such a ruler. In this case the parent is secured of the obedience of the child, when he is absent, (as for the greater part of the time he must necessarily be,) no less than when he is present; and is assured also, that his obedience will be voluntary, and exact, and on both these accounts delightful.—To the child this information will be highly advantageous, because it will early accustom him to obey from the reasonableness of obedience; and will invisibly lead him to examine, feel, and submit to predominating reasons; not only in cases of filial duty, but in all others. Thus he will habitually grow up to a general accordance with the dictates of reason, and the representations of conscience; will sustain a far more elevated and desirable character than a child governed by mere authority; and when abroad, or arrived at the years of self-direction, will be incomparably more safe. The family, in this case, will exhibit the delightful spectacle of rational beings; and not the humiliating one, of slaves, struggling under the dominion of a master.

Supreme Court.—James P. Henderson, of Lincoln, Frederick S. Blount, of Newbern, John Winslow of Fayetteville, and Richard H. Lewis, of Edgecomb county, have been admitted to Superior Court practice.

Thomas Galloway, of Rockingham county, has received a County Court licence.

Ral. Register.

FROM THE WILMINGTON RECORDER OF JUNE 23.

The following appointments were made by the County Court during its session last week:

Gabriel Holmes, *Sheriff.* M. W. Campbell, *Town Magistrate* Wm. Harriss, *County Trustee.*

Inspectors of Naval Stores—James Usher, John A. Lillington, John C. Bowden, Wm. Usher, Roger Moore.

Inspectors of Lumber—Jesse Jennett, Josh. James, T. D. Ratcliffe, Arch'd Collins, Alexander McRae, J. W. Jennett, Z. A. Spicer, Dennis Collins, John S. James, Nicholas Richards.

Inspectors of Staves—Morgan Shoulders, Duncan Clark.

Amounts of Inspector's Returns of articles inspected in the town of Wilmington for the last year, that is, from June 1829, to June 1830:

	Turpentine.	*Tar.*	*Cotton.*	*Rice.*
James Usher,	33,448	18,264	89 B.	255
Wm Usher,	11,633	4,431	115	
J. A. Lillington,	9,780	10,251	619	7,862
	Timber.			*Sawed Lumber.*
T. D. Ratcliffe,	33,300,861			1,956,386
Alex. McRae,	18,484,080			2,737,219
Jesse Jennett,	3,438,592			1,566,600
Joshua James,	3,746,261			
	Staves.			
Duncan Clark,	801,700			

We learn, from the Baltimore papers, that the Postmaster General, with his family, arrived in that City on Wednespay evening, and left it on Thursday morning for Philadelphia.—*Ib.*

Mushallatubba a Choctaw Indian, announces himself to the Citizens of Mississippi as a candidate for Congress! It is said that by a late law of that state, *Mushy* is eligible.

The Ordinance in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road has passed both branches of the City Council of Baltimore unanimously. The American states that it will put the sum of $350,000 at the disposal of the Rail Road Company, and place it precisely in the situation in which it would have been, had the bill become a law which was reported in its favor last winter in the lower House of Congress.

Robbery.—A passenger in the steamboat Constellation, was robbed of his pocket-book, on Saturday night, containing a draft for upwards of $3,000, and nearly $100 in money. It was stolen, together with his pantaloons, from under his pillow, while he was asleep in one of the upper berths of the cabin.

Hard to Please.—The Columbia Telescope is determined not to be pleased. The reduction of the duty on salt, on molasses, on tea and coffee, should, it says, have been opposed by the South. We presume that the desperadoes who were willing to seek amended fortunes in Revolution, see in the reductions alluded to, the probable overthrow of their patriotic hopes, and the restoration of quiet to the minds of the Southern people.—*Richmond Whig.*

Morgan Trials.—At the special court ordered for the trial of the Morgan indictments in Niagara county—the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, of the Supreme Court, presiding—the case of Col. Ezekiel Jewett of Fort Niagara was called up first—Bruce and Whitney, who had been taken from Canandaigua jail as witnesses, refused to testify; for which, it is stated, they were sentenced to fines and additional imprisonment.—They passed through this place yesterday on their return to Canandaigua. It is also stated that an inhabitant of Niagara county was committed to jail at Lockport for a similar "contempt of court."

Rochester Advertiser.

The Legislature of Connecticut has resolved to postpone all petitions that are not legibly written. We lately had a meeting at this office, consisting of Editor, Printer, Journeymen and the DEVIL, at which a similar resolution was passed *nem. con.*

Fashionable Advertisements.—Wanted—To be on terms of intimacy with a family where a good cook is kept. All dinners to be acknowledged by dancing with the girls, calling carriages, getting shawls, &c. under a tacit agreement.

A salve for the feelings of the disappointed at Alnacks, and a plot by which the committee of patronesses may be blown into the air.

A few prime jokers, to entertain dull dinner parties.

A few prime gudgeons for *ecarte* tables.

Admiration and adulation for faded beauties.

A fund of small talk for prosy partners.

Satisfactory answers are wanted to the following inquiries:—

How to carry on a flirtation for a whole season without *going too far?*

How to back out of a matrimonial engagement without being called out by the brother?

How to tamper with a girl's affections, and afterwards to retreat with perfect honor?

How to cut an old acquaintance without giving personal offence?

How to look in a man's face without appearing to see him?

How to overlook a poor relation without seeming to cut him?

How to go to a fashionable party without an invitation?

Good nature.—True good nature, that which alone deserves the name, is not a holiday ornament, but an every day habit. It does not consist in servile complaisance, dishonest flattery, or affected sympathy, unqualified assent, or unwarrantable compliance, or eternal smiles. Before it can be allowed to rank with the virtues, it must be wrought up from a humour into a principle, from an occasional disposition into a habit.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1830.

We are authorised to say that Louis D. Henry, Esq. will serve, if elected to represent the Town of Fayetteville in the next General Assembly.

Temperance.—The spirit so generally diffused through the country, on this subject, has operated very extensively in this section of the country, and particularly in this town, for a year or two past. The quantity of spirits sold in this place, has, we are assured, been incalculably reduced; several dealers, (at least eight might be named,) have ceased to use or traffic in them, and many individuals, who had been only moderate drinkers, have discontinued their use altogether. On Monday evening last, a large meeting of the citizens took place, of whose proceedings we have obtained the following account. It is proper to remark, that great interest was manifested in the object of the meeting, and that many persons conform in practice to the requirements of the Society, who were not willing to join any society.

At a meeting of the friends of the Temperance cause, held in the Town Hall on Monday evening, 28th June 1830, *David Anderson*, Esq. was called to the Chair, and *Geo. McNeill* appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, when, after several appropriate addresses, the following Constitution was adopted, viz.

Constitution of the Fayetteville Temperance Society.

Article 1. This Society shall be called "*The Fayetteville Temperance Society, auxiliary to the American Temperance Society.*"

Article 2. Any person subscribing this Constitution shall be a member of this Society.

Article 3. Believing that the use of ardent spirits is not only unnecessary but injurious, and that the practice of using them *moderately* leads to intemperate appetites and habits; and that while such practice is continued, the evils of intemperance can never be prevented, the members of this Society agree, that they will not, except as a medicine in cases of bodily infirmity, use distilled spirits themselves or provide them for their families, or for persons in their employment; and that they will not, as an article of living or luxury, traffic in them; but that in all suitable ways they will discountenance the use of them in the community.

Article 4. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be chosen annually, and shall perform the duties usually assigned to such officers respectively.

Article 5. The officers of this Society and such other members as shall be appointed for that purpose, shall constitute an Executive Committee, to transact, in the recess, all the business of the Society, and to adopt all such measures as may, in their view, tend to promote habits of temperance to the greatest extent. They shall report annually to the Society.

Article 6. This Society shall meet annually on the second Monday in June, and at such other times as the Executive Committee shall appoint.

Article 7. Any person, by giving a written notice to the Secretary, may withdraw from this Society; and this Constitution may at any annual meeting, by a recommendation from the Executive Committee, be altered, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The Constitution was then signed by thirteen persons,* and the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year.

DAVID ANDERSON, President,
ELISHA STEDMAN, V. President,
W. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer,
GEO. McNEILL, Secretary.

Whereupon the Society adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

D. ANDERSON, President.
GEO. McNEILL, Secretary.

*The number has since increased to 17.

The following paragraphs are copied from the Georgetown (South Carolina) Intelligencer. With respect to the last sentence of the first paragraph, we have only to say, that the "hand of violence" upon S. Carolina would be resisted by North Carolina only in case of the fidelity of South Carolina to the Union. Let her violate that, (for any cause that has yet occurred) and she need expect no aid from North Carolina.

The remainder of the extract will show to what length *some* persons in that State allow themselves to go, in calculating the chances of a successful prosecution of a civil war.—And yet the heads of the party, in reply to a plain inquiry as to their views, answer, that they entertain none inimical to the Union.—So said the Charleston Mercury not a week ago.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN INTELLIGENCER.

Public opinion is probably less decided in North Carolina than in either Georgia or Virginia. There are, however, evident symptoms that the spirit of inquiry is on foot. Strong proof of this appears in the tone of the Northern prints published in that State. The declaration of some that there are not "ten men who have not bowed the knee" to the majority, that the State is meekly willing to submit to whatever it may please the high and mighty lords the manufacturers and their allies to dictate, are eqnally decisive with the admissions to be found in others of the ruinous nature of the system. Circumstances have not called the attention of the people of North Carolina as decidedly to these questions as has been the case elsewhere. But there is no want among them of talent to understand, or energy to act. There can be no doubt as to their course. Endurance of usurped authority is no part of their character, and we have said before, and now repeat, that if the hand of violence were laid upon us, no calculation of consequences would delay for a moment the efficient aid of the hardy and high spirited yeomanry of our sister Carolina.

Indeed we believe a blow struck would be a signal of immediate union. Minor differences would be forgotten in the generous feeling which will not suffer power to go beyond a certain extent. Common interests, common habits, the necessity which *one subject of vital importance* places on the South of combined action, would produce an effect perhaps not altogether calculated on even among ourselves. And united in any tolerable degree, we are invincible—Our light cavalry alone, in such a country as ours, is a host. Our harbors are susceptible of the easiest defence—no ship of force can enter them. It requires no skill in engineering to form, or powers of military combination to select lines of defence. Nature has placed them to our hands. From the Neuse to the Savannah there is scarcely ten miles in which a handful of men could not delay the march of an army.

It will be no doubt considered a very horrible thing to mention these facts. But if the Northern prints contain continually discussions of our means of resistance, for the purpose of shewing that force can easily bring us to submission, it surely is nothing more than right, if possible, to undeceive them. Besides, we beg leave to say to those who may feel scrupulous on this head, that there are ideas and threats to be found in some of the prints alluded to, which even we do not think it right to republish. Whatever they may think of some extracts to which we have given publicity, and for which we have been censured, we solemnly assure them that the worst we have published has been a trifle to what is to be found in certain Northern papers.

The following extract from the circular of the Hon. Lewis Williams, to his constituents, is worthy of attention at the present time:

"A law has been passed requiring a census or enumeration of the people of the United States, to be taken this year. From the most reasonable estimates, it is supposed we have upwards of twelve millions of souls. In the South we cannot too earnestly recommend to the assistant marshals to be vigilant and industrious in performing their duty, for much of our political weight depends on full and perfect returns. In North Carolina, we had a very large fraction by the census of 1820, and should have been entitled, no doubt, to an additional member in the House of Representatives, if the enumeration had been more accurate."

Spots on the Sun.—A friend informs us, that a dozen spots are now visible on the disk of the Sun. The usual magnitude of the largest is worthy of remark. A keen eye may easily discover it without any other assistance than a coloured sh de glass.

Charleston Gazette.

The number of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina is about three thousand, inhabiting a fertile and valuable territory of upwards of a million of acres. Upon the removal of the Indians under the law passed at the last session of Congress, a new field will be opened for the enterprise and industry of our hardy population, and a fresh and valuable source of revenue to the State.

Annual Convocation.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North-Carolina commenced its eighth annual convocation in this place on Wednesday last, and closed it yesterday. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

M. E. Robt. Strange, of Fayetteville, G. H. P.
E. Mason L. Wiggins, Halifax, D. G. H. P.
E James G. Mhoon, Bertie, G. K.
E ——Kerr, Greensboro', G. Scr.
M. E. Jos. R. Lloyd, Tarborough, G. Tr.
M E. Edm. B. Freeman, Halifax, G. Sec.
Rev. Th. P. Hunt, Raleigh, G. Chap.
E. George Blair, Edenton, G. Marshall.

The next Grand annual Convocation will take place in Fayetteville on the 23d of June, 1831.

Tarborough Free Press.

Silk.—We saw a few days ago, a skein of white sewing silk, of most beautiful texture and appearance, spun by Miss Ward, of Chatham county from cocoons of this year's growth. We understand this is her first attempt at making silk; and its beauty, regularity and strength, reflect much credit upon her taste and skill.

We are almost daily furnished with additional proof that the raising and manufacturing of silk is not only practicable, but may become a very profitable employment.

Raleigh Star.

Silk.—We are highly gratified in having it in our power to state, that several young ladies in this place and vicinity, are making experiments in the culture of silk with every prospect of success. A few days since we saw a small parcel of beautiful silk thread, the product of some worms under the care of a young lady of Nash county—and we learn from various sources, that the rearing of silk worms is entering into the domestic economy of a great many of our citizens.

Tarborough Free Press.

We have seen, and admired, says the New York Gazette, a most beautiful hank of white sewing silk, manufactured by a lady of Edenton, North Carolina. The letter enclosing the silk, observes—"Our ladies, next year, will raise considerable, as they expect to engage in it extensively. One of them has made forty pounds." The silk is pronounced by judges, equal to Italian.

Gold.—Our country is daily disclosing new treasures of this precious mineral. In addition to the extensive districts in N. Carolina and Georgia, where this alluring production has been found, East Tennessee is making discoveries not less valuable. Dr. Froost, Professor of Chemistry and mineralogy in the University at Nashville has found gold about 10 or 12 miles to the south of the Tellico plains, near the Unika mountain in the Cherokee settlement.

The gold occurs in small grains, and is obtained by washing a stratum of 10 or 12 inches of soil, and seems to have been produced by the disintegration of a rock, which belongs to the series of transition or rather to clay slate formation.

We hope, however, that in searching for riches beneath the soil, those which its teeming surface yields to the hardy labor of the agriculturist will not be neglected. They are less exciting in the pursuit, and less dazzling in the possession, but they never elude the persevering efforts of humble and contented industry.—*N. Y. American.*

It is said that James W. Clark, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, has resigned that trust.—*Nat. Int.*

John Boyle, Esq. has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, vice James W. Clark, resigned. This is a good appointment, because made upon business principles. Mr. Boyle has been for many years a faithful and efficient Clerk in the same Department, and is peculiarly fitted for the station to which he is advanced.—*Nat. Int.*

Latin Quotation.—A rustic, who had been put to law expenses by a brutal landlord, complained of it to a village schoolmaster. "Never mind him," said the pedagogue, "he is known to be *sui generis.*" "I know he did *sue I,*" replied Hodge, "but I never heard he wur *generous* in all my life."

"If we are in love, we deceive ourselves; we ascribe to the favored she the most unparalleled and superhuman excellencies. But if we enter into engagements deliberately and in cold blood, we well know that it is a compromise. The creature that our exalted imagination has figured to us, does not exist on the face of the earth. Of those that do exist, only a small number are accessible to us, or are such as we have the smallest chance to win to favor our addresses. We contentedly give up some of the qualifications we should have desired in the partner of our life, and accept of such as are within our reach."

The Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina contains 27 patients, of whom 20 are males and 7 females. Out of this number there is one from this State, four from Georgia, and the remainder belong to South Carolina.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: On a recent excursion to the South Eastern section of the State, I was pleased with the appearance of an improved Bay Swamp, the property of Mr. Wm. Burney, of Columbus county, fifty acres of which was planted in corn, and bid fair to produce from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. Mr. Burney deserves credit for his enterprizing industry in thus developing the resources of his native county. He can clear with his force from 12 to 20 acres per year. I was told there were many Swamps both in Columbus and Robeson equally susceptible of being reclaimed. As the spirit of Internal Improvement is now reviving, I would suggest that the *White Marsh* offers one of the greatest speculations for the State to engage in; it contains from 5 to 10,000 acres of the most valuable land, both for the culture of corn and rice. Mr. Fulton, the late State Engineer, was of opinion that the expenses of draining, &c. would not exceed five dollars per acre, and there is but little doubt it would sell from $50 to $50 per acre, being formed of the richest mould, as the soil is from 6 to 8 feet deep.—Such a quantity of first rate land being thrown into market, would prevent many of our most valuable citizens from wending their way to the West, often bidding an eternal adieu to the most endearing associations.

Knowing, Mr. Editor, the zeal and anxiety you feel for all that concerns the honor and prosperity of our State, I have no doubt you will bring this subject to the notice of the talented Members of Assembly from that portion of the country, that they may lay its many advantages before the next Session of the Legislature. Yours, &c.

A BACK-WOODSMAN.

June 22, 1830.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A called meeting for the advancement of the cause of Temperance was numerously attended in this town, but was not so generally supported by the citizens as its friends had anticipated, and could have wished. Abundant proofs are afforded however, to every reflecting mind, that the cause is the cause of God, and will ultimately prevail; the arguments this subject has already elicited from men of the first talents and respectability remain, and in my opinion, will forever remain unanswered, and render a repetition, or an addition to that number, if that is possible, unnecessary at this time. I would however, remark, that facts are more stubborn, and speak louder than even sound arguments. The direful and appaling evils consequent upon the use of ardent spirits, are in a great measure veiled from the eyes of the most of us: when this veil is lifted, and we contemplate things as they actually exist even in this town, more minutely, we shall be horror struck at the sight. Yes, we must penetrate to midnight scenes, such as are exhibited in brothels, gambling tables, &c.,—we must go into the habitation of that part of the degraded population of this place that ply upon our river in pole-boats, to correctly estimate the amount of vice, poverty, sickness and wretchedness of every description that flows from this common source of almost every abomination. If indeed, this is the cause of God, and is calculated to turn away a flood of moral and physical evil, more destructive in its course than the burning lava from Mount Ætna, every christian must, on being waked up upon the subject, lend to it his most hearty and persevering support. But there are difficulties in the way that appear insurmountable to all but men of true courage. How many, if candid enough to speak out, must say "by this craft we have our wealth?" and will reasonable men at your request consent to pluck out their right eye? Shall enormous funds be raised by subscription of every member of the society sufficient to pay halting ones, for the amount of spirits they have now on hand, and let them be poured out in sacrifice? Would this if practicable answer that purpose? I trow not. They would still want support for themselves and families, and further provision must be made from them. But is God indeed a hard master? Does he require unreasonable sacrifices to be made? Has he promised to add every necessary temporal blessing to them that trust in him in the way of righteousness? Are christians men of faith? Do they rely upon the promises of God for every help? If so, it follows undeniably, that all who cannot support the cause of God for fear of temporal difficulties, deny the Father and deliberately prefer the cause of *mammon* to the cause of *God.* W.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50 a 62½. Flour, $3½ a 4½, —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime. 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 70 a 80. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,
For the last week.

DAYS.	6 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.	WIND, &c.
Thursday,	69°	72	78	N. N. E.
Friday,	68	78	81	N. E.
Saturday,	70	81	80	E. N. E.
Sunday,	67	82	88	E.
Monday,	74	84	84	S. W.
Tuesday,	70	85	84	W. S. W.
Wednesday,	68	86	87	S. S. E.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

MARRIED,

Last evening, by the Rev. W. G. H Jones, JOHN W. SANDFORD, Esq., Cashier of the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this town, to Miss MARGARET HALLIDAY, eldest daughter of the late Rob't Halliday, Esq.

DIED,

Yesterday, after a few days illness, Mr. DAVID SMITH, merchant of this town, aged 50 years.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to June 23, Brig Mary Hart from New York.

CLEARED, Brig Statira for St. Thomas.

ATTENTION!

Independent Company.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Armory on Saturday, the 3d inst., at half past 8 o'clock A. M., in full summer uniform and furnished with 7 rounds blank cartridges, for the purpose of celebrating the 54th Anniversary of American Independence.

By order of the Comm'dt,
DILLON JORDAN, Jun. O. S.

July 1.

DAVID A. RAY

HAS taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. R. F. Yarbrough, and offers for sale for cash or country produce, the following articles:

50 Bbls. prime Sugar,
25 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool and Alum Salt,
12 tons assorted Swedes Iron,
50 casks Lime.

June 30, 1830. 82-2t.

Fire Proof House Covering.

WE have hereby appointed and empowered Mr. JAMES MARTINE of Fayetteville, to cover houses with tin plate, sheet iron, or zinc, on Mr. Richard S. Tilden's patent improved plan of covering, which for its decided adantage over all other methods of fire proof covering, deserves public patronage. On this plan the builder saves very considerably in the strength of timbers and framing; a slate roof requiring strength of timbers well framed in order to bear its weight. In a tin roof, there being no comparative weight, half the strength of timbers and framing is quite sufficient. This plan is peculiarly adapted to old buildings—on these nothing more being required than to take off the old shingles, knock down the old nails and put on the tin; the method of putting on the tin being so perfect that whatever may be the state of the sheeting, in reason, a perfectly water proof as well as fire proof roof is readily secured, that will last, according to the best information on the subject, one hundred years. Another very decided advantage of this method of covering is, that it is not subject to any kind of damage whatever, for, while it lies on close and smooth, forming the handsomest roof of any in use, it would require the strength of a man to pull one sheet from its position. As to the use of tin in house covering, it is well known and used in many parts of the world, and believed to be far preferable to any kind of fire proof covering except copper. It has however fallen into disuse in some parts of the United States, wholly on account of the manner of its being nailed on the roof, a number of nails being driven through each sheet in such a way as to occasion leaks. On the present plan no nail is driven through the tin, the tin being locked and attached to the roof in such a way as to render it quite impossible to leak one drop. The public may at once place the most implicit confidence in the mode of fire proof and water proof covering, and as to its last, we could produce the best testimony, that it has been on houses ninety-five years and yet perfectly good. It has the most decided advantages over all other methods of fire proof covering except copper; it is the cheapest of any now in use. We have left certificates in the hands of Mr. Martine from as respectable gentlemen as any in Virginia, setting forth the advantages of this plan.

We have also empowered Mr. Martine to introduce the plan in any part of North Carolina, either by letting any person have the work done by the square or otherwise selling the patent right for any town in the State Mr. Martine will give the necessary instruction as to the method of turning the tin and putting it on.

BURD & TILDEN.

July 1, 1830. 82 tf.

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,

Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns, some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

Militia Laws.

A FEW copies of the *MILITIA LAWS* of North Carolina, published by the Adjutant General in compliance with an order of the General Assembly of 1823, are just received and for sale at the Observer Office.

ALSO,

A few copies of the *DEBATE* in the last Legislature, on the subject of the Banks.

July 1.

"Hewson's Office,

PETERSBURG, JUNE 25, 1830.

Twenty Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY No. 11.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 3d July, when the following Splendid Capitals will be distributed to those who make immediate application or send their orders to HEWSON'S OFFICE:

TAKE CHOICE.

	20,000	DOLLARS,
	10,000	DOLLARS,
	2,500	DOLLARS,
	1,505	DOLLARS,
5 Prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5 do	500	DOLLARS,
5 do	400	DOLLARS,
10 do	300	DOLLARS,
20 do	200	DOLLARS,
35 do	100	DOLLARS,

50's, 40's, 30's, 25's, 20's, &c. &c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Orders for Tickets or Shares will meet with prompt attention, and adventurers informed of the fate of all Tickets as soon as drawn.—Address to

B. W. Hewson,

Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va.

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 10th Class.
17, 34, 36, 19, 58, 38, 56, 2, 46.
No. 17, 34, 36, Capital Prize of 20,000 Dollars.

HEWSON'S OFFICE, Petersburg.

June, 1830.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER, BY A LADY.

THE SAINT'S SWEET HOME.

"The Saint's Sweet Home" is the production of a young Lady who was attached to a gentleman fond of the song "Sweet Home," which she sung delightfully. He was called abroad;—during his absence she became a christian. On his return, he called for his favorite song: she sung the enclosed. At first he was offended; but her pious conversation was blessed with other means, to his conversion. He now enjoys the "Saint's Sweet Home" more than his favorite song.

'Mid scenes of confusion and creature complaints,
How sweet to my soul is communion with saints;
To find at the banquet of mercy there's room,
And feel, in the presence of Jesus, at *home;*
Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Receive me, dear Saviour, in glory my *home.*

Sweet bonds that unite all the children of peace,
And thrice precious Jesus, whose love cannot cease;
Though oft in thy presence in sadness I roam,
I long to behold thee, in glory at *home.*

I sigh from this body of sin to be free,
Which hinders my joy and communion with thee;
Though now my temptations like billows may foam,
All, all will be peace when I'm with thee at *home.*

Whate'er thou deniest, oh give me thy grace,
The spirit's sure witness, and smiles of thy face;
Indulge me with patience to wait at thy throne,
And find, even now, a sweet foretaste of *home.*

I long dearest Lord, in thy beauties to shine;
No more as an exile in sorrow to pine;
And in thy fair image arise from the tomb,
With glorified millions to praise thee at *home.*

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Mr. Editor,—I do not remember any thing which has produced so pleasing an impression on my mind as the little story which is said to have been told by the late Dr. Godman to his friends, of the boy who was about to fall from the rigging, and was saved only by the mate's expressive exclamation, "Look aloft, you lubber." The story and the application were somewhat in the style of Dr. Franklin, and would not have been unworthy of his fame. The following verses cannot claim the merit of the slighest originality, but their insertion will amply reward the author, if they recal the anecdote which prompted them, or enforce its beautiful morality.

LOOK ALOFT.

In the tempest of life, when the wave and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail—
If thine eye should grow dim and thy caution depart—
"Look aloft" and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If the friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are arrayed,
"Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to thine eye,
Like the tints of the rain-bow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and thro' tears of repentant regret
"Look aloft" to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest, the son of thy heart—
The wife of thy bosom—in sorrow depart,
"Look aloft," from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where "affection is ever in bloom."

And oh! when death comes, in terrors to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart,
And a smile in thine eye, "look aloft" and depart!

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } WINES,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES,* a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830. E. J. HALE.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS,* comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods,* selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
Case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
2 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
Bales heavy 3¾ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
do. 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
4-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable, Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73-tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers offer for rent for a term of years, the well known *STORE HOUSE* and *WARE HOUSES* which they now occupy, on the south side of Hay street, at the foot of Hay Mount. The establishment is too well known to require further particulars. Apply to HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, May 20. 76tf.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given. HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

Shocco Springs;

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

ON the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and he public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be $1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Notice.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North Carolina.

Shocco Springs May 1st, 1830. 76 8w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Mildred Colson, Adm'r of Thomas Colson, dec'd, *vs.* Michael Cason. } ATTACHMENT. The Garnishment of Elijah Cason filed.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael Cason, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer,* that unless the said Michael Cason appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes,* Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A D. 1830 and 54th year of our Independence

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Nancy Taylor, *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Wm. Taylor, dec. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered,* That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer,* that unless the said Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes,* Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

January 14.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Edited by the Rev. Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS* and the *DWELLING HOUSE & LOT* recently occupied by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to-day, is postponed until Tuesday, the 25th of May next.

HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*

April 20, 1830.

Further Postponement.

THE sale of the Property advertised above is postponed until *Thursday, the first of July next.*

N. B. Mr. Hugh McLaurin is hereby fully authorised to collect all debts which have accrued and become due to the said Water Works since the 27th of February past until they are sold.

H. W. AYER, *Trustee.*

May 25, 1830. 77ts.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,* which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

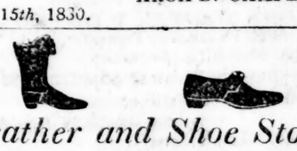
Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe,
Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15*th*, 1830.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual,* for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standard Keeper for the county of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street, near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and 10 Qr. casks Lisbon } WINES,

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, direct from Lisbon, 13th Feb, 1830.

March 3.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

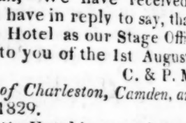
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c. arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stages.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson.

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 100 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms, Sheet Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 5-8 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—6tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES.
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.
February 4, 1830. 15tf